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2 May 1996

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Fifty-first session
Item 152 of the preliminary list*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RELATIONS WITH THE HOST COUNTRY

Letter dated 1 May 1996 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to comment on the recent expulsion from the United States of Ahmed Yousif Mohamed, a Second Secretary of the Permanent Mission of the Sudan to the United Nations.

The United States has evidence that two diplomats from the Sudan Mission were involved in a plot to bomb the United Nations and to assassinate Egyptian President Mubarak. The evidence, presented at the trial of United States v. Omar Abdel Rahman, indicates that the two diplomats provided information on President Mubarak's itinerary and were to provide information and access to the United Nations in connection with the plot to bomb the United Nations. For example, tape recordings demonstrate that the conspirators had access to diplomatic licence plates from the Sudan Mission to gain access to the United Nations Headquarters garage. These plates were to be used to obtain entry for an explosive-laden van to blow up United Nations Headquarters. One of these diplomats, Siraj El-Din Hamid Yousif, departed the United States in July 1995. The United States has now taken steps to require the departure of the second individual.

Siraj El-Din Hamid Yousif and Ahmed Yousif Mohamed were permitted entry into the United States because, as the host country to the United Nations, the United States extends a welcome to diplomats from 184 other Member States to live and work in its country. The United States takes its obligations as the host country very seriously and finds it particularly outrageous that diplomats would not only abuse their privilege of residence in this country by engaging in terrorist acts, but that those acts would be directed against the United Nations

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itself. To have a member of the United Nations diplomatic community plotting to harm the United Nations is disgraceful and patently offensive.

We note that the Sudan Mission has complained that the host country did not fulfil its obligations under the Charter to ensure the necessary conditions for the normal functioning of the United Nations. We wonder how well the United Nations would be able to function if the plot in which Siraj El-Din Hamid Yousif and Ahmed Yousif Mohamed participated had succeeded.

In fact, the United States carried out its host country obligations responsibly under the circumstances. As a host country, the United States has responsibilities with respect to the safety of the Organization and its diplomats and also to the citizens of the United States. This country cannot be used as a safe haven or a base for terrorism. The United States had no option but to apprise your representative, Mr. Hans Corell, and the Permanent Mission of the Sudan to the United Nations of the terrorist activities of Mr. Mohamed and to request his departure. This decision was made at the highest levels of the Department of State.

The United States informed the Sudan Mission by diplomatic note that it was requesting the departure of Mr. Mohamed within a period of 48 hours. The Sudan Mission acknowledged the right of the United States to request Mr. Mohamed's departure, confirmed that he would depart, and engaged in consultations regarding the timing of the departure of Mr. Mohamed's wife and child. The United States Mission acceded to the Sudan Mission's request that Mr. Mohamed's wife and child depart at a later time. The Sudan Mission did not protest the expulsion at any prior to Mr. Mohamed's departure. Moreover, the association of Mr. Mohamed's name with the plot to bomb the United Nations has been in the public domain for some time.

I have the honour to request that the present letter be circulated as a document of the General Assembly under item 152 and brought to the attention of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country.

(Signed) Madeleine K. ALBRIGHT

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2 May 1996

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Fifty-first session
Items 66, 71 and 97 of the
preliminary list*

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COMPREHENSIVE NUCLEAR-TEST-BAN TREATY

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION

Letter dated 2 May 1996 from the Permanent Representatives of China and the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to transmit herewith the text, in Chinese, Russian and English, of the Russian-Chinese Joint Statement adopted during the official visit of the President of the Russian Federation to the People's Republic of China (see annex).

We would be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 66, 71 and 97 of the preliminary list.

(Signed) QIN Huasun
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
the People's Republic of China
to the United Nations

(Signed) Sergey LAVROV
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
the Russian Federation to
the United Nations

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ANNEX

[Original: Chinese, English and Russian]

Joint Statement by the People's Republic of China and the Russian Federation, adopted at Beijing on 25 April 1996

I. BILATERAL RELATIONS

The People's Republic of China and the Russian Federation (hereinafter called "the two sides") hereby announce their resolve to develop a strategic partnership of equality, mutual confidence and mutual coordination for the twenty-first century.

The two sides reiterate their strict observance of the various principles set forth in the Joint Statement on the basis of relations between the People's Republic of China and the Russian Federation signed on 18 December 1992 and the Joint Statement by the People's Republic of China and the Russian Federation signed on 3 September 1994.

The two sides agree to maintain regular dialogue at various levels and through various channels, believing that high- and top-level contacts and consultations between the leaders of the two countries are of particular importance. It has been decided that a telephone hot-line between the Chinese Government in Beijing and the Russian Government in Moscow shall be set up for this purpose.

The two sides have expressed their strict observance of the Agreement on the Eastern Section of the Boundary between the People's Republic of China and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics signed on 16 May 1991 and the Agreement on the Western Section of the Boundary between the People's Republic of China and the Russian Federation signed on 3 September 1994. The two sides agree to continue their negotiations to resolve in a fair and equitable manner the remaining boundary issues on which the two sides are yet to reach agreement. The two sides are determined to complete, as soon as possible, the boundary survey and the erection of markers as stipulated in the two above-mentioned agreements and to hold parallel negotiations on the joint economic exploitation of the individual border areas incorporated into the other side after the boundary survey.

The two sides believe the exchanges and cooperation between the border areas and regions of the two countries constitute an important part of the relations of good-neighbourliness, friendship and mutually beneficial cooperation between China and the Russian Federation. The two sides stand ready to make continued joint efforts to provide national support to and facilitate a healthy and orderly development of these exchanges and cooperation.

The two sides are ready to exchange experience and information regularly on the social and economic development of their respective countries.

The People's Republic of China supports the measures and actions adopted by the Russian Federation in safeguarding its national unity and considers that the question of Chechnya is a domestic affair of the Russian Federation.

The Russian Federation reiterates that the Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legal Government representing the whole of China and that Taiwan is an inalienable part of the Chinese territory. The Russian Federation will not establish official relations nor enter into official contacts with Taiwan. The Russian Federation always recognizes Tibet as an inseparable part of China.

The two sides are satisfied with the gradual increase of bilateral trade after overcoming a drop in the volume of the two-way trade in 1994, and will take strong measures to further expand and develop their economic cooperation and trade by taking advantage of their unique geographical proximity and economic complementarity.

With the deepening of reforms in the two countries' economic structures and foreign trade systems, both sides will continue to develop, on the basis of equality, mutual benefit and conformity with international trade practices, their multiform trade, economic and technological cooperation with cash transactions as the mainstay. The two Governments will provide favourable conditions and necessary support for the cooperation between the main bodies of the bilateral economic cooperation and trade, primarily their large and medium-sized enterprises and corporations which possess a good business reputation and strong economic capacity.

The two sides will pay greater attention to their cooperation on the major projects in manufacturing and scientific and technological development, regarding them as important vehicles for upgrading their bilateral cooperation. They hold that such fields as energy, machine building, aviation, space, agriculture, communications and high technology should be made priorities in bilateral cooperation on major projects. The two sides will engage in further cooperation with each other in developing new techniques which will ensure breakthroughs in scientific and technological progress in various fields in line with their respective potentials for the benefit of the peoples of the two countries and the international community at large.

The two sides reiterate their observance of the Joint Statement signed by the Presidents of the People's Republic of China and the Russian Federation on 3 September 1994 pertaining to the non-targeting of their strategic nuclear weapons at and non-first-use of nuclear weapons against each other.

The two sides consider that the signing of the Agreement on Confidence Building in the Military Field along Border Areas is of great significance and are resolved to take concrete and effective measures for its implementation so as to turn their common border into one of peace, tranquillity, friendship and good-neighbourliness. They agree to continue efforts for the speedy conclusion of an agreement on the mutual reduction of military forces in the border areas. The troops remaining after the reduction will only be of a defensive nature.

The two sides express their readiness to further develop friendly exchanges between their military forces at various levels and further strengthen their cooperation on military technology on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, bearing in mind their respective international obligations. They declare that the development of military relations between China and the Russian Federation and their cooperation in the field of military technology are not directed against any third country or country bloc. They reiterate their willingness to maintain proper transparency of their cooperation in military technology and to provide relevant information to the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms.

To buttress the foundation of their good-neighbourly and friendly relations for the twenty-first century, the two countries agree to establish a Sino-Russian Friendship Committee for Peace and Development which is to be composed of representatives from all walks of life in the two countries.

II. INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT

The two sides are of the view that today's world is in the process of undergoing profound and complicated changes. The trend towards a multipolar world is developing, and the desire for peace, stability, cooperation and development has constituted the mainstream of present international life. However, the world is far from being tranquil. Hegemonism, power politics and the repeated imposition of pressure on other countries have continued to occur. Bloc politics has assumed new guises. World peace and development still face serious challenges.

China and the Russian Federation, which made enormous contributions to and sustained major national sacrifices in the final victory over the dark forces of fascism, call upon the countries in the world to draw lessons from history, always bearing in mind the scourges of war and cherishing the hard-won peace. The two countries wish to join the rest of the world in a concerted effort to win lasting and stable peace for both the current generation and posterity.

The two sides call upon all peace-loving countries and peoples throughout the world to cooperate closely and work together to establish a just and equitable international political and economic order and promote regional and global peace, stability, development and prosperity on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence, as well as of the accepted norms governing international relations.

The two sides agree to strengthen their cooperation in areas where they share common or similar positions, and to find ways for mutual understanding in areas where they hold different positions. The two sides reiterate that mutual respect and equality are important principles for maintaining and developing normal and healthy relations between States. All countries, big or small, whether they are developed, developing or with an economy in transition, are equal members of the international community. People of every country have the right to choose independently, in the light of their respective national

conditions and free from outside interference, their social system and course and mode of development.

The two sides express their readiness to conduct an active dialogue on questions pertaining to strategic stability and to promote and expedite, through their concrete actions, the processes of arms reduction and disarmament - nuclear disarmament first and foremost. The two sides welcome the indefinite extension of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, commit themselves to active cooperation for strengthening the non-proliferation regime and appeal to non-signatories to the Treaty to accede to it. Both sides will make efforts and cooperate with other countries for an early conclusion of a comprehensive test-ban treaty, value the speedy coming into effect of the Chemical Weapons Convention and call for accelerated progress in further improving the effectiveness of the Biological Weapons Convention. The two sides are ready to step up bilateral and multilateral cooperation on effective and responsible oversight of transfers of conventional weapons, particularly to regions of conflict.

The two sides agree to strengthen cooperation in enhancing the efficiency and ability for action of the United Nations. They point out that the United Nations has contributed to maintaining international peace and security. They believe that the United Nations constitutes a unique mechanism for cooperation for peace, development and security and, therefore, bears on its shoulders the mission of facing up to the global challenges of the twenty-first century. In order to adapt itself to the changed international situation and to increase efficiency, the United Nations and its agencies should carry out appropriate reforms so as to better perform the duties entrusted to them by the Charter of the United Nations. The work and the decision-making process of the Organization should give better expression to the common desire and collective will of all the Members of the United Nations.

The two sides believe it necessary to further enhance the efficiency of United Nations peace-keeping operations and are ready to cooperate towards this end. The two sides are of the view that the peace-keeping operations should, based on the Charter of the United Nations, strictly abide by the important principles of: agreement among all parties concerned, impartiality, neutrality, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and non-use of force except self-defence. In carrying out peace-keeping operations, there should be no "double standards" and these operations should under no circumstances lead to expansion or escalation of conflicts. The imposition of sanctions must be handled with prudence and the negative consequences arising from sanctions in international practice must be given due attention.

The two sides consider that in preserving the main responsibility of the Security Council of safeguarding world peace and security, and in accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter, efforts should be made to promote cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations in preventing and mediating peacefully disputes and conflicts, and to promote more constructive and healthy coordination between the non-governmental organizations engaged in economic and social development, humanitarian assistance and other areas, and the United Nations and its specialized agencies in the above areas.

The two sides are in favour of the establishment of a new international economic order on the basis of fair and mutually beneficial cooperation on an equal footing and non-discrimination in international trade. The reform of the economic and social development agencies of the United Nations should contribute to strengthening the role of the Organization in the area of development and better represent the needs of the international community, the large number of developing nations in particular, under the new circumstances. Both sides believe that it is necessary for the United Nations to formulate an Agenda for Development based on General Assembly resolutions and hope that the conclusion and adoption of the Agenda for Development will help the international community achieve the objective of sustainable development, contribute to the economic growth and social development of the developing countries and promote international cooperation and global development.

The two sides declare that they will strike resolutely against acts of terror or organized transnational crimes of any sort and shall exchange experience and strengthen cooperation regularly on a bilateral and a multilateral basis.

The two sides agree to enhance coordination and cooperation in ensuring safe navigation passage and fighting piracy, smuggling and illegal drug trafficking and to collaborate with each other in the fields of oceanography, meteorology, seismology, disaster reduction and marine rescue operations.

The two sides resolve to enhance bilateral and multilateral cooperation in environmental protection, which, they believe, has become a matter of global significance.

III. SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN THE REGION OF ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

The two sides agree that the Asia-Pacific region, which has enjoyed relative political stability and rapid economic growth since the end of the cold war, will play a significant role in the coming century. China and the Russian Federation are both ready to continue their efforts for peace, stability and the development of the Asia-Pacific region.

The two sides are in favour of the nations of Asia and the Pacific conducting bilateral and regional dialogues on security matters in various forms, at various levels and through various channels to strengthen security and cooperation in the region in the light of the diversity of the region and pursuant to the principles of reaching consensus through consultations and gradualism. China and the Russian Federation are committed to developing dialogue and cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region on a bilateral and a multilateral basis. The two sides agree that the Agreement on Confidence Building in the Military Field in the Border Areas between China and the Russian Federation, Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, the Agreement between the Chinese and the Russian Governments on the Prevention of Dangerous Military Activities as well as the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) regional forum are all of great significance.

The two sides believe that stability in social and economic development is an important factor ensuring regional security and stability.

The two sides are in favour of the continued promotion of friendly exchanges among the people of various countries so as to enhance mutual understanding and confidence, and are against stirring up national, ethnic and religious conflicts.

The two sides will promote each other's participation in multilateral economic cooperation in Asia and the Pacific. The Chinese side reaffirms its support to the application of the Russian Federation for admission to the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Council (APEC). The two sides stand ready to renew their commitment to strengthening security, stability and economic cooperation in north-eastern Asia and to coordinate and consult with each other and with all other concerned nations for this purpose.

(Signed) JIANG Zemin
President
People's Republic of China

(Signed) Boris YELTSIN
President
Russian Federation

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A/51/127*
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* Reissued for technical reasons.

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ANNEX

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China and the Russian Federation, which made enormous contributions to and sustained major national sacrifices in the final victory over the dark forces of fascism, call upon the countries in the world to draw lessons from history, always bearing in mind the scourges of war and cherishing the hard-won peace. The two countries wish to join the rest of the world in a concerted effort to win lasting and stable peace for both the current generation and posterity.

The two sides call upon all peace-loving countries and peoples throughout the world to cooperate closely and work together to establish a just and equitable international political and economic order and promote regional and global peace, stability, development and prosperity on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence, as well as of the accepted norms governing international relations.

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(Signed) JIANG Zemin
President
People's Republic of China

(Signed) Boris YELTSIN
President
Russian Federation

UNITED NATIONS

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6 May 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Fifty-first session
Item 117 of the preliminary list*

PROGRAMME PLANNING

Programme performance of the United Nations for the biennium 1994-1995

Report of the Secretary-General

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** Section V to be issued subsequently as A/51/128/Add.1.

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report addresses the programme performance of the United Nations Organization for the biennium 1994-1995. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 48/218 B of 29 July 1994, the report has been prepared by the Office of Internal Oversight Services in accordance with the provisions of article V of the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation (ST/SGB/PPBME Rules/1(1987)). Article V includes three regulations, 5.1-5.3 and two rules, 105.1 and 105.2. The present report was prepared within the framework of those regulations and rules. It is the second report to be prepared in accordance with the proposals made by the Secretary-General in his report entitled "Methodology for monitoring and reporting the programme performance of the United Nations" (A/46/173). The first report, covering the biennium 1992-1993 (A/49/135 and Corr.1 and Add.1), was submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session, through the Committee on Programme and Coordination (CPC). In its consideration of the report at its thirty-fourth session, 1/ CPC expressed appreciation for its improved format and structure.

2. In terms of content, the present report captures the wide range of activities produced by the Organization and reflects the degree of implementation of the activities identified in the programme budget. It also indicates the extent to which programmed activities were modified during the implementation along with explanations for the modifications and an indication of attendant resources. It does not attempt to assess the quality of the outputs and services produced. As in the report covering the biennium 1992-1993, the information presented distinguishes between four groups of activities. The first covers outputs and services that are specifically indicated and quantified in the programme budget. The second format corresponds to activities that are described in the budget in general terms with little or no indication of the quantities to be delivered. Operational activities are subject to a third format of reporting, whereas conference and administrative services are reported through relevant workload indicators.

3. The report contains an overview of programme performance, a summary of resource utilization, findings and conclusions and a set of annexed tables summarizing the implementation and the reasons for the changes made during the biennium. The findings provide feedback for improving the formulation of the programmes and for enhancing implementation. Document A/51/128/Add.1, which constitutes section V of the present report, highlights the factors that affected programme deliveries during the biennium by section of the programme budget, including a brief reporting on the activities undertaken by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) that do not fit under the standardized presentation of the other programme budget sections.

II. OVERVIEW OF PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE

4. By resolution 48/231 A of 23 December 1993, the General Assembly adopted a programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995 comprised of 6,497 final outputs that are specifically identified, as well as other diverse activities that do not fall within the standard categories of outputs mentioned in rule 104.4. Those other activities comprise non-outputs/services and operational activities.

5. The "non-outputs/services" are those that are not precisely quantified in the programme budget and are less "measurable". Nevertheless, they are essential for the functioning of the Organization and involve the use of resources. Examples of this type of activity are support to intergovernmental negotiations, good offices, the promotion of legal instruments, as well as coordination and consultation with governmental and non-governmental organizations. These activities appear in the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995 2/ grouped under two major categories namely, International cooperation and Coordination, harmonization and liaison. The operational activities comprise advisory services, training seminars and workshops, as well as field projects.

6. The outputs specifically identified mainly fall under the major categories of parliamentary services, published material and information material and services. Those categories account for a large part of the work of the Organization, notably in the economic and social sectors. In the biennium 1994-1995, they utilized 62 per cent of the Professional work-months available for the production of the Organization's programme of work. The breakdown of that total by major category was as follows:

	Number	Percentage
Parliamentary services	2 699	41
Published material	3 039	47
Information material and services	759	12
Total	6 497	100

7. Of those 6,497 outputs, 4,888 or 75.2 per cent, were actually implemented during the biennium. By category of activities the overall rate of implementation was as follows:

	Percentage
Parliamentary services	78
Published material	74
Information material and services	70

8. It will be noted that the category "Parliamentary services" groups under it all parliamentary documentation and substantive servicing of intergovernmental bodies, including reports and background papers produced to service the meetings. The category of "Published material" comprises recurrent and non-recurrent publications as well as other published technical material not included in the publication programme of the United Nations. The majority of outputs under information material and services are those of the Department of Public Information.

9. Annex I to the present report provides a summary of the status of implementation of the final outputs and the departures from programmed commitments by section of the programme budget, with an indication of the Professional work-months utilized under each major category of outputs. It shows that the number of outputs implemented and reformulated as compared with the number of those programmed varied for the various budget sections. It was highest (100 per cent) under the Department of Peace-keeping Operations, 97 per cent under the Department of Humanitarian Affairs and 90 per cent under crime control, and lowest (42 per cent) in the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), 53 per cent under the Department of Political Affairs, 60 per cent under the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements and 65 per cent under the Department for Development Support and Management Services. In all other sections the rate of implementation fluctuated between 70 and 80 per cent. The high implementation rate under the activities of peace-keeping and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme is due to the fact that the outputs under "Parliamentary services" weigh heavily in the programme of work. The implementation of these activities is by definition not left to the discretion of the Secretariat. In the case of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs, a substantial reduction in the number of activities programmed under "Published material" in the biennium 1994-1995, compared with 1992-1993, contributed to higher implementation.

10. The low implementation rates in ESCWA and the Department of Political Affairs, can be explained in terms of the fundamental reorganization and restructuring that was taking place during the biennium in these two offices. Thus, during the first nine months of 1994, ESCWA was fully engaged in conducting a major revision of its programme of work and organizational structure. Furthermore, throughout the biennium ESCWA had the highest rate of vacancy in the Organization, averaging 30 per cent of Professional posts in the substantive divisions. In the case of the Department of Political Affairs, the merger of the two parts of the Department in March 1994 and the consequential streamlining and consolidation of the functions greatly affected delivery during the first year of the biennium. It will be noted that, given the weight of published material in the work of the economic and social sectors, the actual delivery of publications affected the overall performance of the related sections. The interpretation of the results by section of the programme budget is given in section V of the present report (A/51/128/Add.1).

11. As in previous reports, a distinction is made between outputs implemented as programmed - column 2 - and outputs implemented that have been "reformulated" - column 3. An output is considered "reformulated" when its description has been modified, as compared with the narrative in the programme budget, while continuing to address the same subject-matter of the programmed

output. Quite logically nearly half of the outputs reformulated are published material. The reformulation occurred essentially in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), which jointly accounted for almost two thirds of the reformulated published material.

12. The 1,609 programmed outputs that were not implemented during the biennium were either postponed (590 or 9.1 per cent) or terminated (1,019 or 15.7 per cent). An output is considered "postponed" if, irrespective of its stage of completion, it was not delivered to its primary users during the biennium. The postponed outputs are essentially published material (420 or 71 per cent). Of this total, 15 per cent originated under legal activities alone and another 34 per cent in UNCTAD and the five regional commissions combined. This is not unusual, and perhaps not altogether worrisome, especially if one considers that most of the published material postponed under legal activities are substantially completed. Their delivery was delayed for logistical reasons. As for the postponements under UNCTAD and the regional commissions, they were more than offset by the additional publications prompted by the need to address new mandates including the preparation of important conferences in 1996. This has inevitably disrupted the timely implementation of the 1994-1995 work programme.

13. Annex V to the present report provides explanations of the main reasons that prompted the postponement of outputs by sections of the programme budget. Delays because of logistical considerations in the area of printing and publishing caused 22 per cent of the total postponements. Generally speaking, Conference Services gives preference to processing parliamentary reports and not to published material. It will be noted that 39 per cent of the outputs are reported postponed for "other" reasons. This proportion is too large and comprises mainly outputs whose status of implementation could not be ascertained, as well as those for which no particular reason was provided. In those instances, the outputs were considered postponed.

14. If not postponed, the non-implemented outputs were terminated either by legislative decisions - 52 per cent - or at the discretion of Programme Managers in accordance with rule 105.2 of the Regulations and Rules. The 1,019 outputs terminated during the biennium 1994-1995 represented 15.6 per cent of outputs programmed, and were in the following major categories.

	Number	Percentage
Parliamentary services	474	47
Published material	359	35
Information material and services	186	18

15. The figures in annex I show that terminated outputs were heavily concentrated in a few sections and programmes of the programme budget. More than 80 per cent occurred in the Department of Political Affairs, the Department

for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development, UNCTAD and the five regional commissions combined.

16. The termination of a programmed output during the biennium can signal the management of a complex and evolving programme or deficiencies at the time of the elaboration of the programme, or the lack of voluntary resources that had been expected, or a combination of such factors. Normally, outputs that cannot be produced would be postponed and not terminated. However, in some instances, a postponement may not be appropriate because the output would lose its relevancy and effectiveness. In these instances, the outputs were terminated. Annex VI presents a summary of the reasons that prompted the termination of outputs, by section of the programme budget. It shows that more than 50 per cent were terminated by legislation or alternatively were not requested by a given intergovernmental body as anticipated in the programme budget. It also shows that programmatic consideration accounted for 11 per cent of the total outputs terminated whereas 16 per cent were due to lack of anticipated resources. The shortfalls in resources is particularly reflected in the termination of outputs relying on mixed funding. The current methods by which extrabudgetary resources are projected do, in some cases, generate over programming and a consequent lower level of programme implementation as a result of terminations.

17. In addition to the 6,497 outputs that were programmed and subsequently implemented, postponed or terminated, a significant number of outputs were added to the programme budget during the biennium and implemented. Such outputs - a total of 1,226 were added either by intergovernmental bodies or at the initiative of the Secretariat. These outputs represented 19 per cent of the total outputs initially programmed for the biennium 1994-1995. Their distribution by major category is as follows:

	Legislation	Secretariat	Total
Parliamentary services	467	147	614
Published material	243	276	519
Information material and services	51	42	93

18. The distribution by major category of outputs added by intergovernmental bodies differed from the distribution of the outputs added by the Secretariat. Parliamentary services represented 61 per cent of all outputs added by legislation. This is, a priori, a normal feature of an active legislative process. It will be noted, however, that 64 per cent of the 761 supplementary outputs added by legislation occurred under UNCTAD, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), ESCAP and the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), which in turn had programmed only 34 per cent of the initial outputs included in the programme budget. Annex VII summarizes the reasons that prompted the addition of 465 outputs by the Secretariat. It shows that in almost 90 per cent of the cases, outputs were introduced for programmatic

considerations, that is, to replace outputs postponed or terminated and to enhance the attainment of the programme's objectives.

19. The overall rate of implementation of high-priority subprogrammes by section of the programme budget is provided in annex II. The percentages in the last column show that the average rate of implementation of the high-priority subprogrammes combined is analogous to that of the overall rate of implementation of all programme budget sections (76 per cent). It will be noted, however, that in many sections the rate of implementation of the high-priority subprogrammes was lower than the overall implementation rate of the relevant sections. It will also be noted that high-priority subprogrammes have accounted for 36 per cent of the 1,226 supplementary outputs added during the biennium by legislation and by the Secretariat, and they had accounted for 36 per cent of the total outputs postponed and terminated.

20. Information by section of the programme budget on the implementation of final outputs designated with highest and lowest priority is provided in annexes III and IV, respectively. The figures in annex III indicate an overall implementation rate of 66 per cent, mainly on account of termination of parliamentary services and information materials by legislation in the Department of Political Affairs. Meetings were mandated but did not take place for reasons related to the overall evaluation of the activities of the Organization in that area. The figures in annex IV indicate that 68 per cent of the outputs, designated as lowest-priority were implemented, mainly on account of terminations and postponements of published material. It will be noted that highest and lowest priority outputs which represented 18 and 6 per cent, respectively, of the total outputs programmed for the biennium, accounted for 25 and 8 per cent, respectively, of the total outputs postponed and terminated.

21. Annex VIII provides information on the status of implementation of outputs carried over from earlier bienniums and reported as postponed to the biennium 1994-1995 in the Secretary-General's report on programme performance for the biennium 1992-1993 (A/49/135). These outputs were due for implementation in the biennium 1994-1995. The figures in annex VIII show that of the 884 outputs carried over, more than half (56 per cent) were implemented, whereas 23 per cent were terminated because they became obsolete, and some 181, consisting mainly of published materials, were further postponed. The continuing relevancy of these outputs in the context of the 1996-1997 programme is questionable. In the absence of further justifications warranting their continuation, it is recommended that they be terminated.

22. A comparison between the 1992-1993 and 1994-1995 levels of implementation is presented in table 1 below. In order to ensure comparability, the 884 outputs carried over from the earlier biennium have been included in the total outputs programmed and due for implementation in the biennium 1994-1995. The table shows that the overall level of implementation was slightly lower (73 per cent) in 1994-1995 than in 1992-1993 (74 per cent) mainly on account of a higher percentage of terminations (16.6 per cent in 1994-1995 as against 11.7 per cent in 1992-1993). However, the implementation of highest-priority outputs was substantially lower in 1994-1995 (66.4 per cent) compared with the previous biennium (87.1 per cent). The number of outputs added by legislation in

1994-1995 was lower than their number in 1992-1993, whereas the number added at the initiative of the Secretariat was substantially larger.

Table 1. Summary comparison of programme implementation between the bienniums 1992-1993 and 1994-1995

	1992-1993		1994-1995	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Programmed (including carried-over)	7 307	100.0	7 381	100.0
Implemented as programmed	5 160	70.6	5 059	68.5
Reformulated	233	3.2	324	4.4
Total implemented	5 393	73.8	5 383	72.9
Postponed	1 057	14.5	771	10.5
Terminated	857	11.7	1 227	16.6
Total not implemented	1 914	26.2	1 998	27.1
Additions				
By legislation	905	12.4	761	10.3
By programme managers	264	3.6	465	6.3
Total additional	1 169	16.0	1 226	16.6
Highest-priority implementation		87.1		66.4
Lowest-priority implementation		62.0		67.8

23. Annex IX provides information by section of the programme budget on the relative weight, in terms of work-month utilization of activities falling under the major categories of International cooperation and Coordination, harmonization and liaison. It will be recalled that most of the work done under these categories does not generate "final outputs". Examples of this type of activity are support to intergovernmental negotiations, good offices, the promotion of legal instruments as well as coordination with governmental and non-governmental organizations.

24. Annexes X, XI and XII, refer to the variety of operational activities undertaken by the Organization during the biennium 1994-1995. These are advisory services (annex X), training, seminars and workshops (annex XI) and field projects (annex XII). It will be noted that a relatively high proportion of advisory services and training seminars are undertaken in conjunction with the substantive work of various Secretariat units, in addition to those provided under the regular programme of technical cooperation. They are funded mainly from regular budget resources and from extrabudgetary resources related to technical cooperation trust funds.

III. RESOURCE UTILIZATION

25. A total of 52,029 Professional work-months (including consultant services) were reported available to programme managers for the production of the programme of work in 1994-1995. Of those work-months, an estimated 13,730 or 26 per cent, were funded from extrabudgetary resources. The breakdown of the work-months utilized by major activities and source of funding is as follows.

Table 2. Distribution of Professional work-months utilized under main categories of activities in the biennium 1994-1995

	Regular budget	Percentage	Extra-budgetary	Percentage	Total	Percentage
Parliamentary services	10 680	28	1 430	10	12 110	23
Published material	11 158	29	2 980	22	14 138	27
Information material and services	5 466	14	769	6	6 235	12
International cooperation	3 538	9	1 345	10	4 883	9
Coordination, harmonization and liaison	2 011	5	611	4	2 622	5
Operational activities:	5 446	14	6 595	48	12 041	23
(a) Advisory services	2 104	5	1 841	13	3 945	8
(b) Training, seminars and workshops	1 872	5	1 764	13	3 636	7
(c) Field projects	1 470	4	2 990	22	4 460	8
Total	38 299	100	13 730	100	52 029	100

26. Table 2 shows that 32,483 work-months, that is 62 per cent of the total work-months utilized, were committed for the implementation of activities that generate final outputs under the major categories of parliamentary services, published material and information services. These are the activities reported in annex I. Of that total, 7 per cent were utilized for the production of 796 outputs designated as high-priority and 3 per cent for the delivery of the 288 outputs designated low-priority. The two figures are not commensurate with the proportion of high-priority and low-priority designated outputs in the total programmed, namely 18 and 6 per cent, respectively.

27. The proportion of the resources committed to activities that do not generate "final outputs" in the fields of International cooperation and Coordination, harmonization and liaison was 14 per cent, that is 7,505 work-months. Of those work-months, 62 per cent were utilized to implement activities of the Centre for Human Rights, the Department of Political Affairs, the Office of Legal Affairs, the Department of Humanitarian Affairs and the Department of Peace-keeping Operations.

28. Operational activities accounted for the balance of the total work-months utilized during the biennium, that is 12,041 work-months, or 23 per cent. These

activities were concentrated in the economic and social sectors with six departments, namely, UNCTAD, the Centre for Human Rights, ESCAP, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), UNEP and the Department for Development Support and Management Services, which combined utilized 65 per cent of the total work-months.

29. The share of extrabudgetary resources in funding the diverse activities of the Organization by major category of outputs is as follows:

	Percentage
Parliamentary services	12
Published material	21
Information materials and services	12
International cooperation	27
Coordination, harmonization and liaison	23
Operational activities	55
Total	26

30. The figures in table 2 indicate that 52 per cent of the work-months funded from extrabudgetary resources was used in support of substantive activities, that is non-operational. In this regard, annexes III and IV show that work-months funded from extrabudgetary resources represented 13 per cent of the work-months utilized in the production of the highest-priority designated outputs and 24 per cent of the lowest-priority designated outputs, respectively. As for the supplementary outputs which were added to the programme of work at the initiative of the Secretariat (annex VII), extrabudgetary resources have accounted for 36 per cent of the work-months utilized to produce them.

IV. FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

31. Reporting on programme performance has to be seen in the context of, on the one hand, the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation, in particular the details of reporting in subparagraph (d) of rule 105.1, and on the other hand, the constraints resulting from the degree of programmatic details in the programme budget document, the need to respond to the multitude of new demands and the challenging requirements of delivering while simultaneously reforming the structures and methods of work through an ongoing process of streamlining and reorganization. The balance sheet of what has been delivered, despite the various constraints, appears largely positive in terms of quantity of outputs and services produced. However, the picture becomes blurred when the aspect of redundancy and duplication of many of the activities reported implemented is taken into account.

32. Thus, the findings of the monitoring exercise covering the biennium 1994-1995 suggest that legislative bodies have been often seized with a wide range of documentation and reports, the purpose of which is not clear other than their general information nature. In many instances, reporting to intergovernmental bodies has included country reports of regional advisers, proceedings of ad hoc non-governmental expert group meetings, reports on global conferences already reported on elsewhere, etc.

33. A related issue is that of publications. The aspects of relevancy and duplication within the publication programme in the United Nations has long been a concern of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. In its first report on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997, 3/ the Advisory Committee referred to this issue and noted that the concerns raised 10 years ago were still valid today. The findings of the 1994-1995 programme performance underline the magnitude of the problems raised by the Committee, in particular as it relates to duplication. A cross-departmental review of the titles of various published material issued within the context of the monitoring exercise suggests that, in many instances, the same information is being rehashed and reproduced in various forms under different categories of outputs. Thus expert group meetings are reported as an implemented activity. In many cases, the reports emanating from these meetings are then submitted to an intergovernmental body and are reported as a separate activity. Subsequently, the same reports are issued as publications. Other instances of duplication consist of issuing sectoral or thematic studies which are then consolidated into another global study or survey issued by the same department.

34. The above situation developed because each substantive division within an organizational unit (office or department) produces its own set of publications and documentation to legislative bodies in what appears to be a decentralized and uncoordinated effort. The problem is further compounded by the absence of a clearly articulated dissemination policy and criteria to be applied by various Secretariat units in approving material for publication or as background documentation for submission to intergovernmental bodies.

35. A report to an intergovernmental body is issued either at the request of the body concerned, or at the initiative of the Secretariat for the purpose of bringing a matter to the attention of the legislator and seek endorsement for the follow-up action proposed by the Secretariat. Background documentation is warranted if it provides specific insight to issues under deliberation. Similarly, for any material to be issued as a United Nations publication, there should be a reasonable expectation of positive advantage to the United Nations in terms of greater public awareness of the work of the Organization or of providing practical assistance to the membership of the Organization. In any event, no report or publication should duplicate material which in substance has already been published and is readily available. In this regard, mention should be made of the Secretary-General's report on the publication policy of the United Nations submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session (A/C.5/48/10), which spells out a number of criteria to be applied by the Secretariat in approving materials for publication. There is little evidence that such criteria have been adhered to in a large number of the publications issued.

36. There is also little evidence of any concerted efforts on the part of programme managers to use more effectively the programming and budgeting process in addressing additional mandates. Changing demands and emerging needs have frequently prompted programme managers to adjust the work programme in the course of the biennium. Such adjustments have been translated more often than not into new activities in addition to the ongoing mandated ones. This is particularly evident from the large proportion of reports and publications reported added to the 1994-1995 programme. A selective review of the title of documents issued by various departments suggests that in many instances there was enough room and flexibility to recast the new issues within the existing programme through reformulation and/or refocusing the content of a related ongoing activity. This is particularly true in situations where the objectives at the subprogramme level are of a broad nature.

37. The report indicates that 181 outputs carried over from the biennium 1992-1993 were still further postponed. Of this total, nearly 73 per cent consist of publications. The remaining consist of documentation and background material that were programmed under parliamentary services, as well as some information material. In the absence of further justification warranting their continuation, it is recommended that these outputs be terminated.

38. Financial constraints require a more focused programme and a greater integration of the work into fewer mutually supporting activities. It also requires addressing at the programme formulation stage, issues of duplication and complementarities within the same programme as well as with other programmes of the Organization. To a large extent this depends on the ability of programme managers to rationalize the translation of the objectives defined in the medium-term plan into programmed activities. Such rationalization appears more warranted in the light of the findings relating to the proportion that reports and publications occupy in total work-month utilization (50 per cent).

39. In many instances the reporting on the work-months utilized suggests that resources were spread thinly over a variety of publications and reports. There were instances where an average of two days or one week was reported utilized for the production of a publication issued. This could signal that such publications should not have been programmed as a separate output in the first place. It could also mean that the output was basically an input into another activity. In other instances, activities in the 1994-1995 work programme were fragmented into small components which appeared to be a description of a process that leads to a clearly identifiable output or service. As a result, it was not uncommon to report a relatively small amount of work-months utilized for the production of a substantial number of outputs and services.

40. The above situation has reduced the transparency of the exercise and accordingly the ability to monitor changes adequately. This was further compounded by the lack of clarity in the description of activities programmed under the categories "International cooperation" and "Coordination, harmonization and liaison" which subsumes a wide range of activities that do not appear to belong to these categories, i.e., intermediate activities, work in progress, inter-divisional cooperation within the department, etc. Similarly, meetings of experts that are convened primarily to provide collective advice to the Secretariat are too often confused with ad hoc expert group meetings of

intergovernmental character, thus inflating the number of activities programmed under the main category of "Parliamentary services".

41. Many of the aforementioned constraints could be overcome through fostering the link between the objectives of the plan and the budget, both in terms of programmes and organizational structure. This is predicated in the revised format of the medium-term plan, its relationship to the 1998-1999 programme budget and the related instructions for the preparation of the budget. It is essential that these instructions address the issue of fragmentation and duplication in the activities programmed. It is also essential that they address the issue of clarity in the citations of the subprogramme objectives to be attained during the biennium under consideration. Greater clarity in this area would help better ascertain the relevancy of the work done to the objectives of the subprogramme and assess the validity of the changes introduced in the course of implementation. However, a more satisfactory solution would require refining the definitions of the main categories of activities and the type of outputs/services to be incorporated under them.

42. Notwithstanding the above limitations, the present report reflects the diversity of the activities which the Organization has implemented in the course of the biennium 1994-1995. For some of these activities it was possible to indicate the degree of implementation, that is, the number of outputs/services produced, compared with those programmed in the budget. For others, it was only possible to provide a broad indication of the nature of the outputs produced or services rendered and the corresponding resources engaged in their production.

43. As in the past, the report provides explanations and quantitative details about the changes made in the implementation of the work programme and the respective roles of intergovernmental bodies and the Secretariat in shaping these changes. In many instances, these changes were necessary because of adjustments resulting from ongoing restructuring exercises and because of the need to address new mandates. This was particularly evident in the case of Department of Political Affairs and ESCWA. There remains, however, a number of departures from programmed commitments and other findings which are difficult to justify. This could signal deficiencies at the time of the elaboration of the programmes concerned or a weakness in the management and implementation of these programmes. More importantly, it could signal a less than adequate internal control and programme oversight, or a combination of such factors. These changes, which are problematic from the view of central control of programme implementation, were as follows:

(a) Implementation rate. A quantitative picture of the status of implementation based on a comparison between outputs delivered and the commitments set out in the programme budget has its limitation as an indicator of performance. Nevertheless, in the absence of a valid justification, an overall implementation rate of below 70 per cent does imply the possibility of problems. The programmes which fall within this category are the Department for Development Support and Management Services and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements;

(b) High priority. It was not always possible to understand why adjustments in the work programme could not be made to ensure the implementation

of outputs designated as high-priority. A related issue is that of the high-priority designated subprogrammes. Here again, it was not possible to explain why, in a number of instances, the implementation of activities under these subprogrammes could not have been higher. The programmes for which the implementation rate in high-priority subprogrammes is less than 70 per cent are the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements and the Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development. Those for which the implementation rates of outputs designated as high-priority is less than 70 per cent are the International Trade Centre (UNCTAD/GATT), UNCTAD, UNEP and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements;

(c) Outputs added. In some programmes, a relatively large number of outputs were added to the programme of work either at the initiative of the Secretariat or by legislation. For outputs added at the request of intergovernmental bodies, there was no indication that programme budget implications were provided. When combined, the total implementation became higher than 100 per cent without indication of additional resources. The programmes which have an implementation rate of over 115 per cent are UNEP, crime prevention, ESCAP and the Department of Humanitarian Affairs;

(d) Outputs postponed and terminated. There are also instances where a large number of outputs are reported postponed or terminated without adequate reasons for such departures. The programmes where this state of affairs represented 70 per cent or more of total postponements and/or terminations are UNEP and crime prevention;

(e) Resource utilization. In several programmes, it was difficult to reconcile the work-months utilized with those authorized under the regular budget with due allowance given to the vacancies and to the requirements for administrative support. If the total work-months reported utilized are larger than those made available for a particular department, this could only signal a deficiency in management oversight leading to inaccurate reporting. The departments that have work-month utilization of more than 100 per cent are crime prevention and the Department of Humanitarian Affairs. In the case of UNEP, the utilized resources represented less than 50 per cent of the work-months available, which could also signal inaccuracies in reporting, combined with weaknesses in programme management. It could also mean a less than adequate utilization of available resources.

44. Taking into account all of the above considerations, the findings enumerated in subparagraphs (a) to (e) of paragraph 43 suggest that inspection reviews for UNEP, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements, crime prevention, ESCAP, the Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development, the Department for Development Support and Management Services and the Department of Humanitarian Affairs are warranted. It should be noted that with the exception of ESCAP, all other departments have been identified in the 1992-1993 programme performance report as having delivery and/or reporting problems.

45. By and large, the findings of the report suggest that a tangible improvement in the quality of the monitoring and reporting exercise will always depend on the commitment of programme managers to institutionalize the

monitoring and evaluation practices as an integral part of their managerial practices. The quality of departmental submissions received within the 1994-1995 programme performance exercise clearly indicates that in many departments and offices, there is inadequate commitment for oversight, therefore, there is no coordinating or managerial mechanism that collects and analyses on a routine basis information on the progress made and results achieved under the various activities and programmes. Many departments do not have a senior planning and coordinating function located within the office of the head of department or office to provide coordinated feedback on success and shortfalls, to ensure coherent strategies and to minimize duplicative efforts which would improve the overall management of the department.

46. Through its work in audit, inspection and evaluation, the Office of Internal Oversight Services will continue to emphasize the need for adequate mechanisms and systems of programme oversight and control at the departmental level. To this end, the Office of Internal Oversight Services will ensure that such mechanisms are established in various organizational units and used as a management tool. This issue has been addressed in more detail by the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on "Strengthening the role of evaluation findings in programme design, delivery and policy directives" (A/51/88, annex).

Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/49/16).

2/ Ibid., Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/48/6/Rev.1), vols. I and II.

3/ Ibid., Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 7 (A/50/7).

ANNEX I

Summary of programme performance for the biennium 1994-1995 by programme budget section and main category of activity

Section	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments: Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Addition by: Legislation (6)	Addition by: Secretariat (7)	Work-months utilized: Regular budget	Extra-budgetary	Total a/
3. Political affairs										
Parliamentary services	452	250	26	14	162	10	1	1 817	11	1 828 (P)
								9		9 (C)
Published material	115	79		28	8		1	250	5	255 (P)
								26	2	28 (C)
Information materials and services	191	45		2	144		1	386	4	390 (P)
										(C)
Section total	758	374	26	44	314	10	3	2 454	20	2 474 (P)
								35	2	37 (C)
4. Peace-keeping operations and special missions										
Parliamentary services	129	129						64	84	148 (P)
										(C)
Section total	129	129						64	84	148 (P)
										(C)
7. Legal activities										
Parliamentary services	111	88		4	19	18		643	4	647 (P)
										(C)
Published material	177	106		63	8	1		389	12	401 (P)
										(C)
Information materials and services	15	15						38		38 (P)
										(C)
Section total	303	209		67	27	19		1 071	16	1 087 (P)
										1 (C)
8. Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development										
Parliamentary services	332	277	6	29	20	31	13	1 438	353	1 792 (P)
								57	35	92 (C)
Published material	154	84	8	26	36		26	209	54	264 (P)
								52	22	74 (C)

Section	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments: Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Addition by: Legislation (6)	Addition by: Secretariat (7)	Work-months utilized: Regular budget	Extra-budgetary	Total a/
Information materials and services	42	19		15	8		7	47 3	4	51 (P) 3 (C)
Section total	528	380	14	70	64	31	46	1 695 112	411 57	2 107 (P) 169 (C)
9. Department of Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis										
Parliamentary services	87	60	8	3	16	12	2	966 31	17 1	983 (P) 32 (C)
Published material	175	150	6	12	7	1	5	1 457 65	130 79	1 587 (P) 144 (C)
Section total	262	210	14	15	23	13	7	2 423 96	147 80	2 570 (P) 176 (C)
10. Department for Development Support and Management Services										
Parliamentary services	12	9		3		11	8	108 19	3	111 (P) 19 (C)
Published material	59	30	7	19	3		4	204 43	13	217 (P) 43 (C)
Section total	71	39	7	22	3	11	12	312 62	16	328 (P) 62 (C)
11A. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development										
Parliamentary services	233	162	25	27	19	54	10	1 439 37	40 34	1 480 (P) 71 (C)
Published material	401	274	31	43	53	25	46	1 739 93	51 123	1 790 (P) 216 (C)
Information materials and services	69	40	29			1		91	4 24	95 (P) 24 (C)
Section total	703	476	85	70	72	80	56	3 270 130	95 181	3 365 (P) 311 (C)
11B. International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT										
Published material	121	87		17	17		24	191	110 38	301 (P) 38 (C)

Section	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments: Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Addition by: Legislation (6)	Addition by: Secretariat (7)	Work-months utilized: Regular budget	Extra-budgetary	Total a/
Information materials and services							1	1		1 (P) (C)
Section total	121	87		17	17		25	192	110 38	302 (P) 38 (C)
12A. United Nations Environment Programme										
Parliamentary services	7	6		1		94	46	2	172 51	174 (P) 51 (C)
Published material	194	136	3	48	7	79	59	8	464 441	473 (P) 441 (C)
Information materials and services	88	71	6	11		39	18	10	262 164	273 (P) 164 (C)
Section total	289	213	9	60	7	212	123	21	899 657	921 (P) 657 (C)
12B. United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)										
Parliamentary services	43	28	1	3	11	5	2	208	76 84	284 (P) 84 (C)
Published material	54	25	1	19	9	1	5	410	91 144	501 (P) 144 (C)
Information materials and services	45	28	3	4	10		11	129	132 70	261 (P) 70 (C)
Section total	142	81	5	26	30	6	18	747	299 298	1 046 (P) 298 (C)
13. Crime control										
Parliamentary services	42	33	3	5	1	23		111 10	9 12	120 (P) 22 (C)
Published material	30	16	12	2				56	4	60 (P) (C)
Information materials and services	9	7	2			1		8	2	10 (P) (C)
Section total	81	56	17	7	1	24		175 10	15 12	190 (P) 22 (C)
14. International drug control										
Parliamentary services	77	68	1	3	5	3		392 2	24	416 (P) 2 (C)

Section	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments: Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Addition by: Legislation (6)	Addition by: Secretariat (7)	Work-months utilized: Regular budget	Extra-budgetary	Total a/	
Published material	81	54	4	9	14	2	12	110	19	129	(P)
											(C)
Information materials and services	19	18		1			2	23	10	33	(P)
											(C)
Section total	177	140	5	13	19	5	14	525	54	579	(P)
								2		2	(C)
15. Economic Commission for Africa											
Parliamentary services	174	146	3	17	8	8	24	708	42	750	(P)
								19	23	43	(C)
Published material	281	245	2	25	9	10	32	1 184	66	1 251	(P)
								59	16	76	(C)
Information materials and services	17	14	2		1			33		33	(P)
											(C)
Section total	472	405	7	42	18	18	56	1 926	108	2 035	(P)
								79	40	119	(C)
16. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific											
Parliamentary services	89	51	10	4	24	57	22	430	87	517	(P)
								29	97	126	(C)
Published material	397	255	69	32	41	87	36	788	322	1 111	(P)
								20	366	387	(C)
Information materials and services	4	2		1	1			2	2	4	(P)
											(C)
Section total	490	308	79	37	66	144	58	1 221	412	1 633	(P)
								50	463	513	(C)
17. Economic Commission for Europe											
Parliamentary services	509	386	19	6	98	43	9	1 401	32	1 433	(P)
								38	2	40	(C)
Published material	195	121	2	23	49	9	6	337	32	369	(P)
								24	5	29	(C)
Information materials and services	24	20		2	2	1		25		25	(P)
											(C)
Section total	728	527	21	31	149	53	15	1 763	64	1 827	(P)
								62	7	69	(C)

Section	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments: Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Addition by: Legislation (6)	Addition by: Secretariat (7)	Work-months utilized: Regular budget	Extra-budgetary	Total a/	
18. Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean											
Parliamentary services	77	54		3	20			200	21	221	(P)
									6	6	(C)
Published material	251	225		8	18	1	2	1 993	122	2 115	(P)
								9	31	40	(C)
Information materials and services	60	58			2			58	3	61	(P)
											(C)
Section total	388	337		11	40	1	2	2 252	146	2 398	(P)
								9	37	46	(C)
19. Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia											
Parliamentary services	69	18	3	4	44	12	1	140	10	151	(P)
								6	13	19	(C)
Published material	131	51	14	10	56	27	5	498	54	552	(P)
								42	17	59	(C)
Information materials and services	5		1		4	5		4		4	(P)
											(C)
Section total	205	69	18	14	104	44	6	642	64	707	(P)
								48	30	79	(C)
21. Human rights											
Parliamentary services	234	200	4	3	27	70	9	270	77	347	(P)
								1		1	(C)
Published material	88	42		24	22			73	3	76	(P)
								4	20	24	(C)
Information materials and services	4	4						15		15	(P)
											(C)
Section total	326	246	4	27	49	70	9	358	80	439	(P)
								5	20	25	(C)
23. Department of Humanitarian Affairs											
Parliamentary services	11	11				16		49	5	54	(P)
											(C)
Published material	18	18						74		74	(P)
									96	96	(C)

Section	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments: Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Addition by: Legislation (6)	Addition by: Secretariat (7)	Work-months utilized: Regular budget	Extra-budgetary	Total a/	
Information materials and services	14	13			1			99	31	130	(P)
									17	17	(C)
Section total	43	42			1	16		222	36	258	(P)
									113	113	(C)
24. Public information											
Parliamentary services	11	11						31		31	(P)
											(C)
Published material	117	101	2	12	2		13	674	15	690	(P)
								71	8	79	(C)
Information materials and services	153	124	11	5	13	4	2	3 397	24	3 421	(P)
								1 092	13	1 105	(C)
Section total	281	236	13	17	15	4	15	4 102	39	4 142	(P)
								1 163	21	1 184	(C)
ALL SECTIONS											
Parliamentary services	2 699	1 987	109	129	474	467	147	10 421	1 071	11 493	(P)
								259	359	619	(C)
Published material	3 039	2 099	161	420	359	243	276	10 648	1 570	12 219	(P)
								510	1 410	1 921	(C)
Information materials and services	759	478	54	41	186	51	42	4 371	479	4 850	(P)
								1 095	290	1 385	(C)
Overall total	6 497	4 564	324	590	1 019	761	465	25 441	3 121	28 562	(P)
								1 865	2 060	3 926	(C)

a/ (P) = (Professional).

(C) = (Consultant).

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ANNEX II

Summary of programme performance for the biennium 1994-1995 by programme budget section and subprogramme designated high priority in the medium-term plan

Section	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments					Implementation rate (%)
			Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Addition by Legislation (6)	Addition by Secretariat (7)	
3. Political affairs								
High priority	189	32			157			16.9
Section total	758	374	26	44	314	10	3	52.7
8. Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development								
High priority	43	24	2	2	15		5	60.4
Section total	528	380	14	70	64	31	46	74.6
9. Department for Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis								
High priority	128	94	6	11	17	11	2	78.1
Section total	262	210	14	15	23	13	7	85.4
11A. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development								
High priority	381	252	58	39	32	57	36	81.3
Section total	703	476	85	70	72	80	56	79.8
12B. United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)								
High priority	17	9		5	3			52.9
Section total	142	81	5	26	30	6	18	60.5
13. Crime control								
High priority	34	19	12	3		17		91.1
Section total	81	56	17	7	1	24		90.1
14. International drug control								
High priority	53	49	1	3				94.3
Section total	177	140	5	13	19	5	14	81.9

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Section	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments					Implementation rate (%)
			Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Addition by		
						Legislation (6)	Secretariat (7)	
15. Economic Commission for Africa								
High priority	248	206	3	32	7	8	38	84.2
Section total	472	405	7	42	18	18	56	87.2
16. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific								
High priority	392	229	73	31	59	133	52	77.0
Section total	490	308	79	37	66	144	58	78.9
17. Economic Commission for Europe								
High priority	479	337	10	15	117	37	13	72.4
Section total	728	527	21	31	149	53	15	75.2
18. Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean								
High priority	17	14			3			82.3
Section total	388	337		11	40	1	2	86.8
21. Human rights								
High priority	199	191		8		6		95.9
Section total	326	246	4	27	49	70	9	76.6
23. Department of Humanitarian Affairs								
High priority	15	15				16		100.0
Section total	43	42			1	16		97.6
24. Public information								
High priority	199	160	12	14	13		12	86.4
Section total	281	236	13	17	15	4	15	88.6
Total, high-priority subprogrammes	2 394	1 631	177	163	423	285	158	75.5

ANNEX III

Summary of programme performance with highest-priority designation for the biennium 1994-1995 by programme budget section and main category of activity

Section	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments: Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Work-months utilized: Regular budget	Extrabudgetary	Total
3. Political affairs								
Parliamentary services	183	50		2	131	796		796 (P) (C)
Published material	1				1			(P) (C)
Information materials and services	169	26			143	90		90 (P) (C)
Section total	353	76		2	275	886		886 (P) (C)
7. Legal activities								
Parliamentary services	19	14		1	4	67		67 (P) (C)
Published material	7	6		1		24		24 (P) (C)
Section total	26	20		2	4	91		91 (P) (C)
8. Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development								
Parliamentary services	32	25	2	2	3	127	6 1	133 (P) 1 (C)
Published material	28	19		2	7	13	6	13 (P) 6 (C)
Section total	60	44	2	4	10	140	6 7	146 (P) 7 (C)
9. Department for Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis								
Parliamentary services	5	4			1	84 2		84 (P) 2 (C)
Published material	2	1			1	24	32 24	56 (P) 24 (C)
Section total	7	5			2	108 2	32 24	140 (P) 26 (C)

Section	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments: Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Work-months utilized: Regular budget	Extrabudgetary	Total
11A. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development								
Parliamentary services	2	1			1	6		6 (P) (C)
Published material	16	9	1		6	36	1	37 (P) (C)
Section total	18	10	1		7	42	1	43 (P) (C)
11B. International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT								
Published material	12	6		6		50	5	56 (P) (C)
Section total	12	6		6		50	5	56 (P) (C)
12A. United Nations Environment Programme								
Published material	42	22	1	16	3		49 48	49 (P) 48 (C)
Information materials and services	20	13	4	3			30 7	30 (P) 7 (C)
Section total	62	35	5	19	3		79 55	79 (P) 55 (C)
12B. United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)								
Parliamentary services	4	4				30	20 2	50 (P) 2 (C)
Published material	14	4	1	8	1	132	20 55	152 (P) 55 (C)
Section total	18	8	1	8	1	162	40 57	202 (P) 57 (C)
13. Crime control								
Parliamentary services	23	20		2	1	41 4	4	41 (P) 8 (C)
Section total	23	20		2	1	41 4	4	41 (P) 8 (C)

Section	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments: Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Work-months utilized: Regular budget	Extrabudgetary	Total
14. International drug control								
Parliamentary services	29	28	1			125 2	6	131 (P) 2 (C)
Section total	29	28	1			125 2	6	131 (P) 2 (C)
15. Economic Commission for Africa								
Parliamentary services	76	66	1	4	5	361 13	12	361 (P) 26 (C)
Published material	50	47		2	1	315 19	13 3	328 (P) 22 (C)
Information materials and services	5	4			1	5		5 (P) (C)
Section total	131	117	1	6	7	681 32	13 15	694 (P) 48 (C)
16. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific								
Parliamentary services	76	42	9	1	24	319 11	33 52	353 (P) 63 (C)
Published material	93	41	47	3	2	144	33 43	177 (P) 43 (C)
Section total	169	83	56	4	26	463 11	67 95	530 (P) 106 (C)
17. Economic Commission for Europe								
Parliamentary services	35	32	2	1		101	4	105 (P) (C)
Published material	6	6				26 8	6	32 (P) 8 (C)
Section total	41	38	2	1		127 8	10	137 (P) 8 (C)

Section	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments: Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Work-months utilized: Regular budget	Extrabudgetary	Total
18. Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean								
Parliamentary services	2	2				5	3	8 (P) (C)
Published material	44	44				331 8	29 5	360 (P) 13 (C)
Section total	46	46				336 8	32 5	368 (P) 13 (C)
19. Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia								
Parliamentary services	6	1		1	4	10	2 9	12 (P) 9 (C)
Published material	14	10	2		2	81 9	8 1	89 (P) 11 (C)
Section total	20	11	2	1	6	91 9	10 11	102 (P) 20 (C)
21. Human rights								
Parliamentary services	164	164				143 1	27	170 (P) 1 (C)
Section total	164	164				143 1	27	170 (P) 1 (C)
23. Department of Humanitarian Affairs								
Information materials and services	2	2				9	6	15 (P) (C)
Section total	2	2				9	6	15 (P) (C)
24. Public information								
Published material	4	1	1	1	1	20 4		20 (P) 4 (C)
Information materials and services	13	10			3	292 9		292 (P) 9 (C)
Section total	17	11	1	1	4	312 13		312 (P) 13 (C)

Section	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments: Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Work-months utilized: Regular budget	Extrabudgetary	Total
ALL SECTIONS								
Parliamentary services	656	453	15	14	174	2 217 33	102 81	2 320(P) 115(C)
Published material	333	216	53	39	25	1 196 48	197 186	1 394(P) 234(C)
Information materials and services	209	55	4	3	147	396 9	36 7	433(P) 16(C)
Overall total	1 198	724	72	56	346	3 810 91	336 274	4 147(P) 365(C)

ANNEX IV

Summary of programme performance with lowest priority designation for the biennium 1994-1995 by programme budget section and main category of activity

Section		Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments: Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Work months utilized: Regular budget	Extrabudgetary	Total
3.	Political Affairs								
	Information materials and services	1	1				9		9 (P) (C)
	Section total	1	1				9		9 (P) (C)
7.	Legal activities								
	Published material	100	60		39	1	122		122 (P) (C)
	Section total	100	60		39	1	122		122 (P) (C)
8.	Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development								
	Published material	13	10	3			4	12	16 (P) (C)
	Information materials and services	6	1		5		3		3 (P) (C)
	Section total	19	11	3	5		7	12	19 (P) (C)
9.	Department for Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis								
	Published material	14	11		1	2	94 12	24	118 (P) 12 (C)
	Section total	14	11		1	2	94 12	24	118 (P) 12 (C)
11A.	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development								
	Published material	10	5	1	1	3	25	3	25 (P) 3 (C)
	Information materials and services	1	1				4		4 (P) (C)
	Section total	11	6	1	1	3	29	3	29 (P) 3 (C)

Section	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments: Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Work months utilized: Regular budget	Extrabudgetary	Total
11B. International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT								
Published material	32	23		4	5	7	6 9	13 (P) 9 (C)
Section total	32	23		4	5	7	6 9	13 (P) 9 (C)
12A. United Nations Environment Programme								
Published material	25	18	1	5	1		41 35	41 (P) 35 (C)
Information materials and services	10	7		3			22 13	22 (P) 13 (C)
Section total	35	25	1	8	1		63 48	63 (P) 48 (C)
12B. United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)								
Published material	7	3		2	2	54	30	54 (P) 30 (C)
Section total	7	3		2	2	54	30	54 (P) 30 (C)
13. Crime control								
Information materials and services	3	1	2			3		3 (P) (C)
Section total	3	1	2			3		3 (P) (C)
14. International drug control								
Information materials and services	6	6				12	1	13 (P) (C)
Section total	6	6				12	1	13 (P) (C)
15. Economic Commission for Africa								
Parliamentary services	1	1				3		3 (P) (C)

Section	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments: Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Work months utilized: Regular budget	Extrabudgetary	Total
Published material	30	23	1	2	4	102 10	5 3	107(P) 13(C)
Information materials and services	1	1				3		3(P) (C)
Section total	32	25	1	2	4	108 10	5 3	113(P) 13(C)
16. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific								
Published material	52	33	3	5	11	103 6	18 20	122(P) 26(C)
Information materials and services	4	2		1	1	2	2	4(P) (C)
Section total	56	35	3	6	12	106 6	20 20	126(P) 27(C)
17. Economic Commission for Europe								
Parliamentary services	14	12	2			29		29(P) (C)
Information materials and services	8	6		2		1		1(P) (C)
Section total	22	18	2	2		30		30(P) (C)
18. Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean								
Published material	26	23		1	2	172	12 9	184(P) 9(C)
Section total	26	23		1	2	172	12 9	184(P) 9(C)
19. Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia								
Parliamentary services	1	1				3		3(P) (C)
Published material	5			1	4	2	2	4(P) (C)
Section total	6	1		1	4	5	2	8(P) (C)

Section	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments: Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Work months utilized: Regular budget	Extrabudgetary	Total
21. Human rights								
Parliamentary services	34	13	1		20	7	2	9(P) (C)
Published material	9	1		2	6			(P) (C)
Section total	43	14	1	2	26	7	2	9(P) (C)
23. Department of Humanitarian Affairs								
Information materials and services	2	2				3		3(P) (C)
Section total	2	2				3		3(P) (C)
24. Public information								
Information materials and services	10	9			1	34		34(P) (C)
Section total	10	9			1	34		34(P) (C)
ALL SECTIONS								
Parliamentary services	50	27	3		20	42	2	45(P) (C)
Published material	323	210	9	63	41	687 28	120 109	808(P) 138(C)
Information materials and services	52	37	2	11	2	75	25 13	100(P) 13(C)
Overall total	425	274	14	74	63	804 28	148 123	953(P) 151(C)

ANNEX V

List of outputs postponed to the biennium 1996-1997 and relevant explanations by programme budget section and main category of activity

Section	Total postponed	Reasons for postponements				
		Legislation	Lack of anticipated resources	Programmatic considerations a/	Logistical reasons b/	Other
3. Political affairs						
Parliamentary services	14					14
Published material	28		10	2	6	10
Information materials and services	2					2
Section total	44		10	2	6	26
7. Legal activities						
Parliamentary services	4	1	2	1		
Published material	63		16	3	44	
Section total	67	1	18	4	44	
8. Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development						
Parliamentary services	29	12		1		16
Published material	26	3	2	3	15	3
Information materials and services	15				2	13
Section total	70	15	2	4	17	32
9. Department for Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis						
Parliamentary services	3		3			
Published material	12		5	3	2	2
Section total	15		8	3	2	2
10. Department for Development Support and Management Services						
Parliamentary services	3		1		1	1
Published material	19		2	2	12	3
Section total	22		3	2	13	4

Section	Total postponed	Reasons for postponements				
		Legislation	Lack of anticipated resources	Programmatic considerations a/	Logistical reasons b/	Other
11A. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development						
Parliamentary services	27	2	2	2		21
Published material	43	2	22	4	6	9
Section total	70	4	24	6	6	30
11B. International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT						
Published material	17		11	2	1	3
Section total	17		11	2	1	3
12A. United Nations Environment Programme						
Parliamentary services	1			1		
Published material	48		3		1	44
Information materials and services	11		2		3	6
Section total	60		5	1	4	50
12B. United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)						
Parliamentary services	3		1	1		1
Published material	19		4	7	5	3
Information materials and services	4		3	1		
Section total	26		8	9	5	4
13. Crime control						
Parliamentary services	5					5
Published material	2		1			1
Section total	7		1			6
14. International drug control						
Parliamentary services	3			1	2	
Published material	9			5	4	
Information materials and services	1					1
Section total	13			6	6	1

Section	Total postponed	Reasons for postponements				
		Legislation	Lack of anticipated resources	Programmatic considerations a/	Logistical reasons b/	Other
15. Economic Commission for Africa						
Parliamentary services	17		5	1		11
Published material	25		9	1		15
Section total	42		14	2		26
16. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific						
Parliamentary services	4			1		3
Published material	32	1	9	10	2	10
Information materials and services	1					1
Section total	37	1	9	11	2	14
17. Economic Commission for Europe						
Parliamentary services	6		1	2	2	1
Published material	23	4	5		10	4
Information materials and services	2		2			
Section total	31	4	8	2	12	5
18. Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean						
Parliamentary services	3				1	2
Published material	8				7	1
Section total	11				8	3
19. Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia						
Parliamentary services	4		1	1	1	1
Published material	10		2	1	3	4
Section total	14		3	2	4	5
21. Human rights						
Parliamentary services	3					3
Published material	24		9	3	2	10
Section total	27		9	3	2	13

Section	Total postponed	Reasons for postponements				
		Legislation	Lack of anticipated resources	Programmatic considerations a/	Logistical reasons b/	Other
24. Public information						
Published material	12		2	3		7
Information materials and services	5		1	4		
Section total	17		3	7		7
ALL SECTIONS						
Parliamentary services	129	15	16	12	7	79
Published material	420	10	112	49	120	129
Information materials and services	41		8	5	5	23
Overall total	590	25	136	66	132	231

a/ Unforeseen developments requiring the redeployment of resources to other activities.

b/ Delay in printing and/or final processing of substantively completed outputs.

ANNEX VI

List of terminated outputs for the biennium 1994-1995 and relevant explanations by programme budget section and main category of activity

Section	Total terminated	Reasons for terminations			
		Legislation	Obsolete or marginal usefulness	Lack of resources a/	Other
3. Political affairs					
Parliamentary services	162	136	22		4
Published material	8	2		6	
Information materials and services	144	143	1		
Section total	314	281	23	6	4
7. Legal activities					
Parliamentary services	19	4	10		5
Published material	8		1		7
Section total	27	4	11		12
8. Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development					
Parliamentary services	20	9	3	5	3
Published material	36	1	8	14	13
Information materials and services	8		1	5	2
Section total	64	10	12	24	18
9. Department for Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis					
Parliamentary services	16	2	4	2	8
Published material	7	2		2	3
Section total	23	4	4	4	11

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Section	Total terminated	Reasons for terminations			
		Legislation	Obsolete or marginal usefulness	Lack of resources a/	Other
10. Department for Development Support and Management Services					
Published material	3		1	2	
Section total	3		1	2	
11A. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development					
Parliamentary services	19	11	2	4	2
Published material	53	4	11	31	7
Section total	72	15	13	35	9
11B. International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT					
Published material	17		1	16	
Section total	17		1	16	
12A. United Nations Environment Programme					
Published material	7	2	3	1	1
Section total	7	2	3	1	1
12B. United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)					
Parliamentary services	11			11	
Published material	9			9	
Information materials and services	10			3	7
Section total	30			23	7

Section	Total terminated	Reasons for terminations: Legislation	Obsolete or marginal usefulness	Lack of resources a/	Other
13. Crime control					
Parliamentary services	1	1			
Section total	1	1			
14. International drug control					
Parliamentary services	5			5	
Published material	14		3	5	6
Section total	19		3	10	6
15. Economic Commission for Africa					
Parliamentary services	8				8
Published material	9		3	1	5
Information materials and services	1				1
Section total	18		3	1	14
16. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific					
Parliamentary services	24	24			
Published material	41	11		2	28
Information materials and services	1	1			
Section total	66	36		2	28
17. Economic Commission for Europe					
Parliamentary services	98	48	10	5	35
Published material	49	20	2	2	25

Section	Total terminated	Reasons for terminations			
		Legislation	Obsolete or marginal usefulness	Lack of resources a/	Other
Information materials and services	2		1	1	
Section total	149	68	13	8	60
18. Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean					
Parliamentary services	20			6	14
Published material	18		2	13	3
Information materials and services	2		1	1	
Section total	40		3	20	17
19. Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia					
Parliamentary services	44	42			2
Published material	56	50	1	2	3
Information materials and services	4	4			
Section total	104	96	1	2	5
21. Human rights					
Parliamentary services	27	8	4		15
Published material	22		15		7
Section total	49	8	19		22
23. Department of Humanitarian Affairs					
Information materials and services	1			1	
Section total	1			1	

Section	Total terminated	Reasons for terminations			
		Legislation	Obsolete or marginal usefulness	Lack of resources a/	Other
24. Public information					
Published material	2			2	
Information materials and services	13	3	6	4	
Section total	15	3	6	6	
ALL SECTIONS					
Parliamentary services	474	285	55	38	96
Published material	359	92	51	108	108
Information materials and services	186	151	10	15	10
Overall total	1 019	528	116	161	214

a/ Result of vacancies or lack of anticipated extrabudgetary resources.

ANNEX VII

Additional outputs introduced by the Secretariat for the biennium 1994-1995 and relevant explanations by programme budget section and main category of activity

Section	Total added	Reasons for additions			Work-months utilized		
		Programmatic consideration a/	Enhancement of effectiveness b/	Other	Regular budget	Extra-budgetary	Total
3. Political affairs							
Parliamentary services	1		1				(P) (C)
Published material	1	1			1	1	1 (P) 1 (C)
Information materials and services	1		1		1	3	5 (P) (C)
Section total	3	1	2		3	3 1	6 (P) 1 (C)
8. Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development							
Parliamentary services	13	7	5	1	15	26 2	41 (P) 2 (C)
Published material	26	14	4	8	38 9	9 1	47 (P) 10 (C)
Information materials and services	7	6		1	28		28 (P) (C)
Section total	46	27	9	10	81 9	35 3	116 (P) 12 (C)
9. Department for Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis							
Parliamentary services	2		2		8		8 (P) (C)
Published material	5	4	1		19 6		19 (P) 6 (C)
Section total	7	4	3		27 6		27 (P) 6 (C)

Section	Total added	Reasons for additions: Programmatic consideration a/	Reasons for additions: Enhancement of effectiveness b/	Reasons for additions: Other	Work-months utilized: Regular budget	Work-months utilized: Extra-budgetary	Work-months utilized: Total
10. Department for Development Support and Management Services							
Parliamentary services	8	1	7		16 10	3	19 (P) 10 (C)
Published material	4	2	2		13 10		13 (P) 10 (C)
Section total	12	3	9		29 20	3	32 (P) 20 (C)
11A. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development							
Parliamentary services	10	4	2	4	35	 2	35 (P) 2 (C)
Published material	46	16	17	13	114 5	 16	114 (P) 21 (C)
Section total	56	20	19	17	149 5	 18	149 (P) 23 (C)
11B. International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT							
Published material	24	1	23		10	20 14	30 (P) 14 (C)
Information materials and services	1		1		1		1 (P) (C)
Section total	25	1	24		11	20 14	31 (P) 14 (C)
12A. United Nations Environment Programme							
Parliamentary services	46	36	10			40 1	40 (P) 1 (C)
Published material	59	41	18		4	51 111	55 (P) 111 (C)

Section	Total added	Reasons for additions			Work-months utilized		
		Programmatic consideration a/	Enhancement of effectiveness b/	Other	Regular budget	Extra-budgetary	Total
Information materials and services	18	7	11		1	15 2	17 (P) 2 (C)
Section total	123	84	39		5	107 114	113 (P) 114 (C)
12B. United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)							
Parliamentary services	2	1		1	14	 2	14 (P) 2 (C)
Published material	5		5		4	 8	4 (P) 8 (C)
Information materials and services	11		9	2	7	6 6	13 (P) 6 (C)
Section total	18	1	14	3	25	6 16	31 (P) 16 (C)
14. International drug control							
Published material	12	12			7		7 (P) (C)
Information materials and services	2			2	1		1 (P) (C)
Section total	14	12		2	8		8 (P) (C)
15. Economic Commission for Africa							
Parliamentary services	24		24		32	4 2	36 (P) 2 (C)
Published material	32		26	6	90	10 1	100 (P) 1 (C)
Section total	56		50	6	122	14 3	137 (P) 3 (C)

Section	Total added	Reasons for additions			Work-months utilized		
		Programmatic consideration a/	Enhancement of effectiveness b/	Other	Regular budget	Extra-budgetary	Total
16. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific							
Parliamentary services	22	5	17				(P) (C)
Published material	36	22	9	5			(P) (C)
Section total	58	27	26	5			(P) (C)
17. Economic Commission for Europe							
Parliamentary services	9	7	1	1	14 1		14 (P) 1 (C)
Published material	6	2	4		9 3		9 (P) 3 (C)
Section total	15	9	5	1	23 4		23 (P) 4 (C)
18. Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean							
Published material	2			2	3		3 (P) (C)
Section total	2			2	3		3 (P) (C)
19. Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia							
Parliamentary services	1		1		1	1 1	2 (P) 1 (C)
Published material	5	1	3	1	12 2		12 (P) 2 (C)
Section total	6	1	4	1	13 2	1 1	14 (P) 3 (C)

Section	Total added	Reasons for additions			Work-months utilized		
		Programmatic consideration a/	Enhancement of effectiveness b/	Other	Regular budget	Extra-budgetary	Total
21. Human rights							
Parliamentary services	9	8		1	9		9 (P) (C)
Section total	9	8		1	9		9 (P) (C)
24. Public information							
Published material	13	11	2		37 39		37 (P) 39 (C)
Information materials and services	2	2			4		4 (P) (C)
Section total	15	13	2		41 39		41 (P) 39 (C)
ALL SECTIONS							
Parliamentary services	147	69	70	8	145 11	74 10	219 (P) 21 (C)
Published material	276	127	114	35	362 74	90 152	452 (P) 227 (C)
Information materials and services	42	15	22	5	44	25 8	69 (P) 8 (C)
Overall total	465	211	206	48	551 85	190 171	742 (P) 256 (C)

a/ To replace outputs postponed or terminated and to enhance the attainment of the objectives.

b/ Additional outputs made possible from extrabudgetary resources or through savings accruing from a more efficient utilization of existing resources.

ANNEX VIII

Status of outputs programmed for implementation in the biennium 1992-1993 and carried forward to the biennium 1994-1995 by programme budget section and main category of activity

Section	Carried forward from the previous biennium	Implemented in the current biennium	Terminated	Further postponed
3. Political affairs				
Parliamentary services	2	1	1	
Published material	15	1	10	4
Information materials and services	5		5	
Section total	22	2	16	4
7. Legal activities				
Parliamentary services	1			1
Published material	64	44		20
Section total	65	44		21
8. Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development				
Parliamentary services	14	3	5	6
Published material	21	6	8	7
Information materials and services	14		8	6
Section total	49	9	21	19
9. Department for Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis				
Parliamentary services	12	12		
Published material	42	30	5	7
Section total	54	42	5	7
10. Department for Development Support and Management Services				
Parliamentary services	4	2		2
Published material	25	15	3	7
Section total	29	17	3	9

Section	Carried forward from the previous biennium	Implemented in the current biennium	Terminated	Further postponed
11A. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development				
Parliamentary services	78	52	24	2
Published material	121	89	29	3
Information materials and services	16	10	6	
Section total	215	151	59	5
11B. International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT				
Published material	11	6	1	4
Section total	11	6	1	4
12A. United Nations Environment Programme				
Parliamentary services	37	13	21	3
Published material	110	80	14	16
Information materials and services	2		1	1
Section total	149	93	36	20
12B. United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)				
Published material	34	23		11
Information materials and services	2			2
Section total	36	23		13
13. Crime control				
Parliamentary services	3	1	2	
Published material	5	4	1	
Information materials and services	2	2		
Section total	10	7	3	
14. International drug control				
Parliamentary services	14	5	5	4
Published material	16	6	5	5
Information materials and services	1		1	
Section total	31	11	11	9

Section	Carried forward from the previous biennium	Implemented in the current biennium	Terminated	Further postponed
15. Economic Commission for Africa				
Parliamentary services	3		2	1
Published material	14	9	3	2
Section total	17	9	5	3
16. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific				
Parliamentary services	3	1	2	
Published material	59	30	27	2
Section total	62	31	29	2
17. Economic Commission for Europe				
Parliamentary services	9	4	1	4
Published material	24	2	4	18
Information materials and services	1		1	
Section total	34	6	6	22
18. Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean				
Parliamentary services	1	1		
Published material	7	7		
Section total	8	8		
19. Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia				
Parliamentary services	8	6	2	
Published material	12	10	1	1
Information materials and services	3	1	2	
Section total	23	17	5	1
21. Human rights				
Parliamentary services	14			14
Published material	21	1		20
Section total	35	1		34

Section	Carried forward from the previous biennium	Implemented in the current biennium	Terminated	Further postponed
23. Department of Humanitarian Affairs				
Published material	21	15	2	4
Information materials and services	1		1	
Section total	22	15	3	4
24. Public information				
Published material	1			1
Information materials and services	11	3	5	3
Section total	12	3	5	4
ALL SECTIONS				
Parliamentary services	203	101	65	37
Published material	623	378	113	132
Information materials and services	58	16	30	12
Overall total	884	495	208	181

ANNEX IX

Activities that do not generate "final outputs" in the 1994-1995 programme budget by section and main category of activity

Section	Professional work-months utilized		
	Regular budget	Extra-budgetary	Total
3. Political affairs			
International cooperation	634		635
Coordination, harmonization and liaison	359	1	360
Section total	994	2	996
4. Peace-keeping operations and special missions			
International cooperation	308	300	608
Section total	308	300	608
7. Legal activities			
International cooperation	497	164	661
Coordination, harmonization and liaison	12		12
Section total	509	164	673
8. Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development			
International cooperation	115	70	185
Coordination, harmonization and liaison	391	84	475
Section total	506	154	660
9. Department for Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis			
International cooperation			
Coordination, harmonization and liaison	87		87
Section total	87		87
10. Department for Development Support and Management Services			
Coordination, harmonization and liaison	111		111
Section total	111		111

Section	Professional work-months utilized		
	Regular budget	Extra-budgetary	Total
11A. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development			
International cooperation	46		46
Coordination, harmonization and liaison	386	14	401
Section total	433	14	447
12A. United Nation Environment Programme			
Coordination, harmonization and liaison		184	184
Section total		184	184
13. Crime control			
International cooperation	55		55
Coordination, harmonization and liaison	81		81
Section total	137		137
14. International drug control			
International cooperation	189	75	264
Coordination, harmonization and liaison	68	42	110
Section total	257	117	375
15. Economic Commission for Africa			
International cooperation	177	6	183
Coordination, harmonization and liaison	190		190
Section total	367	6	373
16. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific			
Coordination, harmonization and liaison	101	8	110
Section total	101	8	110

Section	Professional work-months utilized		
	Regular budget	Extra-budgetary	Total
17. Economic Commission for Europe			
International cooperation	91		92
Coordination, harmonization and liaison	101	7	108
Section total	192	7	200
18. Economic Commission for Latin American and the Caribbean			
Coordination, harmonization and liaison	45		46
Section total	45		46
19. Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia			
International cooperation	41		41
Coordination, harmonization and liaison	41		41
Section total	83		83
21. Human rights			
International cooperation	821	162	983
Coordination, harmonization and liaison	11	6	18
Section total	832	169	1 001
23. Department of Humanitarian Affairs			
International cooperation	561	566	1 128
Coordination, harmonization and liaison	22	263	285
Section total	583	829	1 413
ALL SECTIONS			
International cooperation	3 538	1 345	4 884
Coordination, harmonization and liaison	2 011	611	2 622
Overall total	5 550	1 957	7 507

ANNEX X

Advisory services rendered during the biennium 1994-1995 by section of the programme budget

	Section	Number of requests received	Number of requests implemented	Number of missions	Work-months utilized: Regular budget	Work-months utilized: Extra-budgetary	Work-months utilized: Total
3.	Political affairs	55	61	69	149		149 (P) (C)
7.	Legal activities	15	41	5	47		47 (P) (C)
8.	Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development	27	18	16	8		8 (P) (C)
9.	Department for Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis	172	119	119	71	88	160 (P) (C)
	Of which: Regional programme of technical cooperation	58	43	43	44		44 (P) (C)
10.	Department for Development Support and Management Services	362	297	282	469 3	118	587 (P) 3 (C)
	Of which: Regional programme of technical cooperation	142	123	117	211 3		211 (P) 3 (C)

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Section	Number of requests received	Number of requests implemented	Number of missions	Work-months utilized: Regular budget	Work-months utilized: Extra-budgetary	Work-months utilized: Total
11A. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	753	692	601	455 6	133 112	588 (P) 119 (C)
Of which: Regional programme of technical cooperation	60	57	35	34		34 (P) (C)
11B. International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT	590	498	383	101	246	347 (P) (C)
12A. United Nations Environment Programme	80 252	7 481	566	45 2	574 29	619 (P) 31 (C)
12B. United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)	123	96	98	66 2	39	105 (P) 2 (C)
Of which: Regional programme of technical cooperation	64	53	53	66 2		66 (P) 2 (C)
13. Crime control	310	180	72	63	1 2	64 (P) 2 (C)
Of which: Regional programme of techical cooperation	119	66	66	34		34 (P) (C)
14. International drug control	478	478	30	212		212 (P) (C)

Section	Number of requests received	Number of requests implemented	Number of missions	Work-months utilized: Regular budget	Work-months utilized: Extra-budgetary	Work-months utilized: Total
15. Economic Commission for Africa	506	394	381	524 2	2 7	526 (P) 9 (C)
Of which: Regional programme of technical cooperation	399	304	294	376		376 (P) (C)
16. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	513	350	309	368 5	104 40	472 (P) 45 (C)
Of which: Regional programme of technical cooperation	287	182	176	185		185 (P) (C)
17. Economic Commission for Europe	144	120	107	128	52 16	180 (P) 16 (C)
Of which: Regional programme of technical cooperation	39	28	28	44		44 (P) (C)
18. Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean	733	723	621	532 2	193	725 (P) 2 (C)
Of which: Regional programme of technical cooperation	259	259	203	231		231 (P) (C)

	Section	Number of requests received	Number of requests implemented	Number of missions	Work-months utilized: Regular budget	Work-months utilized: Extra-budgetary	Work-months utilized: Total
19.	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia	234	214	214	240 1	13 1	253 (P) 2 (C)
	Of which: Regional programme of technical cooperation	185	170	170	205	4	210 (P) (C)
21.	Human rights	12	12	12	19 1	 2	19 (P) 4 (C)
23.	Department of Humanitarian Affairs	43	41	41	37 13	36 34	73 (P) 47 (C)
	Of which: Regional programme of technical cooperation	19	18	10	22 13		22 (P) 13 (C)
	Total	13 322	11 815	3 926	3 540 39	1 601 244	5 142 (P) 284 (C)

ANNEX XI

Training courses/seminars/workshops provided during the biennium 1994-1995
by section of the programme budget

Section	Number of training courses	Number of participants/ fellows	Work-months utilized		
			Regular budget	Extra-budgetary	Total
3. Political affairs	18	755	115	10	125 (P) (C)
7. Legal activities	23	1 840	39 2		39 (P) 2 (C)
8. Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development	11	991	29	5	34 (P) (C)
9. Department for Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis	6		144	80 1	224 (P) 1 (C)
10. Department for Development Support and Management Services	43	1 692	144 13	72 2	216 (P) 15 (C)
Of which: Regional programme of technical cooperation	27	918	87 10	52 2	139 (P) 12 (C)
11A. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	254	11 138	200	33 143	233 (P) 143 (C)
11B. International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT	336	11 817	90	144	234 (P) (C)
12A. United Nations Environment Programme	161	5 362	14 4	157 100	171 (P) 104 (C)
12B. United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)	21	510	21	14 16	35 (P) 16 (C)
13. Crime control	41	1 260	22	13	35 (P) (C)
Of which: Regional programme of technical cooperation	17	530	9	6	15 (P) (C)
14. International drug control	45	755	28	16	44 (P) (C)
15. Economic Commission for Africa	46	1 384	129 3	23 3	153 (P) 6 (C)
16. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	307	10 845	609 2	262 537	872 (P) 539 (C)
17. Economic Commission for Europe	83	6 495	126 34	17 1	143 (P) 35 (C)
18. Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean	50	1 418	133	86	219 (P) (C)

Section	Number of training courses	Number of participants/ fellows	Work-months utilized		
			Regular budget	Extra-budgetary	Total
19. Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia	23	856	62	13	75 (P)
			3	7	10 (C)
21. Human rights	116	3 944	142	15	157 (P)
			11	40	52 (C)
Of which:					
Regional programme of technical cooperation	116	3 944	142	15	157 (P)
			11	40	52 (C)
23. Department of Humanitarian Affairs	47	1 761	12	63	75 (P)
				4	4 (C)
Of which:					
Regional programme of technical cooperation	5	325	3		3 (P)
					(C)
Total	1 629	62 803	2 064	1 025	3 089 (P)
			73	856	930 (C)

ANNEX XII

Field projects provided during the biennium 1994-1995 by section of the programme budget

	Section	Number of projects programmed	In progress at start of biennium	New to commence during biennium	Completed	Work months utilized a/ Regular budget	Extrabudgetary	Total
3.	Political affairs				7	12		12 (P) (C)
7.	Legal activities					6		6 (P) (C)
8.	Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development	22	23	28	25	16		16 (P) (C)
9.	Department for Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis	96	71	2	30	15	48	63 (P) (C)
	Of which: Regional programme of technical cooperation		4	1		3		3 (P) (C)
10.	Department for Development Support and Management Services	519	484	353	168	412	538	950 (P) (C)
11B.	International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT	58	47	22	36	15	98 2	113 (P) 2 (C)
12A.	United Nations Environment Programme	38					12	12 (P) (C)
12B.	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)	60	251	70	98		721	721 (P) (C)
13.	Crime control	6	4	4	2	6	4	10 (P) (C)
14.	International drug control	114	42	72	113	10	18	29 (P) (C)
15.	Economic Commission for Africa	1	17	10	9	80 7	172 15	252 (P) 22 (C)
16.	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific				1	11		11 (P) (C)

	Section	Number of projects programmed	In progress at start of biennium	New to commence during biennium	Completed	Work months utilized a/ Regular budget	Extrabudgetary	Total
17.	Economic Commission for Europe		8		4	32	4	36 (P)
								(C)
18.	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean	10	3	6	1	60	145	206 (P)
							39	39 (C)
19.	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia	4	3		4	38	11	49 (P)
						1	2	3 (C)
21.	Human rights	38	19	34	5	721	1 078	1 799 (P)
						2	57	59 (C)
23.	Department of Humanitarian Affairs	13	8	5		26	18	45 (P)
							5	5 (C)
	Total	979	980	606	503	1 463	2 870	4 333 (P)
						10	120	130 (C)

a/ The work months utilized refer only to those provided from the resources of the respective programme budget sections to support the projects in their capacity as executing agency.